

is particularly an honor for the State of New Mexico as the Po'Pay statue is the 100th and last presented to the hall, completing the Capitol's collection which began in 1864. The statue also completes the Capitol's collection in another way. As the gentleman from New Mexico mentioned, Mr. Fragua is the only American Indian sculptor who will be represented among the 100 statues here in Statuary Hall.

It is fitting that the last vacancy memorializing America's heroes be filled by a statue that represents not only New Mexico's rich and unique multicultural heritage, but America's great multicultural composition of many languages, customs, and traditions.

In facing the monumental task of creating Po'Pay out of a 7.5-ton block of pink Tennessee marble, sculptor Cliff Fragua began with no physical references of his subject. There was no drawing, no description of Po'Pay's features, only a rich oral history manifesting a humble man who, caring deeply about the survival of his culture, became a hero for defending his way of life.

Madam Speaker, what a superb way to complete America's storybook of characters. America has no one face, no one color, no one feature from which to reference its likeness, only a humble determination for freedom and liberty that unites us all.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Madam Speaker, I fully support H. Con. Res. 242, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NEY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Again I want to thank the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Mrs. WILSON), the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE) and the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) for bringing this important resolution to us and, again, our ranking member from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) for her service on both committees. Also, I would note we are going to have an historic unveiling today at 2 o'clock with the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH) of Representative Rainey, who was the first elected African American to the U.S. House, and will be the first time an African American portrait will be placed in the House, which is going to be a glorious ceremony we will be sharing with our ranking member. So we are busy today with the committees. It has been a pleasure to be a part of this.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I congratulate the New Mexico delegation and urge the House to approve this resolution placing a second statue honoring a New Mexico citizen in Statuary Hall. I must take this opportunity as well to urge the House to do the same for the District of Columbia. Our citizens do not have even one statue. Surely, the time is overdue for the District to receive at least this small recognition of our citizenship for all to see.

The District of Columbia was born with the Nation itself. The city has more than two cen-

turies of its very own rich and uniquely American history. The District boasts distinguished figures in history from whom selections for statues could readily be made. It should go without saying that the almost 600,000 American citizens who live in the Nation's capital deserve the honor of having two of their history makers represented in the Capitol as citizens of New Mexico and all 50 States have long enjoyed. D.C. residents have not yet obtained the same full political equality and voting rights as States, but they have always had every one of the responsibilities of the States, including paying all Federal taxes and serving in all wars. Every time we allow the District to be excluded from its place among the 50 States, we undermine our own leadership role for democracy around the world. Authorizing two District statues has special importance for our residents because the statues would be seen by millions of visitors every year, reinforcing our proud citizenship and unity with other Americans, whose historical figures are commemorated.

A bill for the District has failed to get the necessary word from the Speaker, which is necessary for hearings, despite my request and the written request from Leader Pelosi. Yet, this recognition for the District of Columbia, whose citizens are serving our country as I speak, in Iraq, Afghanistan, and throughout the world is no more controversial—nor should it be—than the New Mexico bill.

New Mexico and its citizens deserve this honor and get it simply because they are American citizens. As we pass this resolution for New Mexico and its citizens today, I ask the House to remember that we are all equal in this country, and that it is time that our legislature and the halls where these statues will stand reflected that equality.

Mr. NEY. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. MILLER of Michigan). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 242.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the subject of H. Con. Res. 242.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

#### UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION EXTENSION AND SENTENCING COMMISSION AUTHORITY ACT OF 2005

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1368) to extend

the existence of the Parole Commission, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1368

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "United States Parole Commission Extension and Sentencing Commission Authority Act of 2005".

#### SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF EXISTENCE OF THE PAROLE COMMISSION.

For purposes of section 235(b) of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 (98 Stat. 2032) as such section relates to chapter 311 of title 18, United States Code, and the United States Parole Commission, each reference in such section to "eighteen years" or "eighteen-year period" shall be deemed a reference to "21 years" or "21-year period", respectively.

#### SEC. 3. PROVISION OF EMERGENCY AMENDMENT AUTHORITY FOR SENTENCING COMMISSION.

In accordance with the procedure set forth in section 21(a) of the Sentencing Act of 1987 (Public Law 100-182), as though the authority under that Act had not expired, the United States Sentencing Commission shall—

(1) not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, amend the Federal sentencing guidelines, commentary, and policy statements to implement section 6703 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-458); and

(2) not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, amend the Federal sentencing guidelines, commentary, and policy statements to implement section 3 of the Anabolic Steroid Control Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-358).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER).

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 1368, the Senate bill currently under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1368, the United States Parole Commission Extension and Sentencing Commission Authority Act of 2005. This bill extends the Parole Commission for an additional 3 years and provides the Sentencing Commission with authority to adopt emergency guideline changes for obstruction of justice and anabolic steroids offenses.

Congress initially created the Parole Commission in 1976. However, with the creation of Federal sentencing guidelines, the Parole Commission was slated to expire 5 years after the new sentencing system was implemented.